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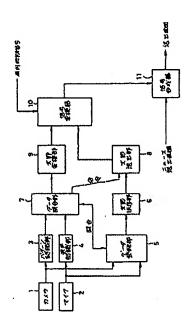
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### (54) 【発明の名称】 聴覚障害者向けニュース送出装置

## (57)【耍約】

【目的】 手話の専門家を必要とすることなく、ニュースの詳細な内容を聴覚障害者に対してリアルタイムに伝達可能とする。

【構成】 データ登録部5はニュース管報送出前のカメラ1からの口唇パターン及びマイク2からの音声波形を登録する。文節保存部6はデータ登録部5に登録された内容を認識し、その認識結果を文節情報に変換して保存する。データ照合部7はニュース送出時のパターン認識部3でパターン認識する口唇パターン及び音声認識部4で含声認識する音声波形とデータ登録部5の内容との照合を行い、その照合結果に応じて文節送出部8及び文節変換部9を制御する。信号変換器10は文節送出部8及び文節変換部9からの文節情報を放送用信号に変換する。信号合成器11はニュース管報の送出画面に信号変換器10て変換された放送用信号を重叠して送出する。



#### (特許請求の範囲)

【請求項1】 ニュース送出時にそのニュース内容を提上げる発声者の口管バターン及び音声が予め登録された口管バターン及び音声の中にあるか否かを照合する無合手段と、前記ニュース送出時の発声者の口唇バターン及び音声を認識して文字情報を構る第1の認識手段と、予め登録された口唇バターン及び音声を認識して文字情報を構る第2の認識手段と、前記照合手段の照合結果のうちに可記第1及び第2の認識手段各々の認識結果のうち一方を放送用信号に変換する変換手段と、前記変換手段の変換結果をニュース送出信号に重叠する合成手段と表することを特徴とする聴覚牌寄者向けニュース送出装置。

【請求項2】 発声者の口唇パターンを撮影する撮影手 段と、前に発声者の音声を収集する収集手段と、前記機 影手段による口唇パターン及び前記収集手段による音声 波形を登録する登録手段と、前記登録手段に登録された 前記口唇パターン及び前記音声波形を認識しかつ文字情 報に変換して保存する保存手段と、前記口唇パターンを 認識しかつ文学情報に変換する口唇パターン認識手段 と、前記音声波形を認識しかつ文字情報に変換する音声 認識手段と、ニュース送出時にそのニュース内容を読上 げる発声者の口管パターン及び音声波形と前記登録手段 の内容とを照合する照合手段と、前記照合手段の照合精 果に応じて前記口唇パターン認識手段及び前記音声認識 手段各々の認識結果と前記保存手段の内容とのうち一方 を放送用信号に変換する変換手段と、前記変換手段の変 換結果をニュース送出信号に重畳する合成手段とを有す ることを特徴とする聴覚障容者向けニュース送出装置。

【請求項3】 発声者の口唇パターンを認識して文字情報に変換する口唇パターン認識手段と、前記発声者の音声を認識して文字情報に変換する音声認識手段と、前記発声音の記憶時代ターン認識手段及び前記音声認識手段各々の認識結果を登録手段と、ニュース送出時にそのニュース内でを採上げるをあるの口唇パターン及び識手段の内容とを知るでは一次の記憶結果と前記登操手段の内容とを知記に受力をの認識結果と前記登操手段の内容とを明記に受力と認識を手段の内容との認識に変換を手段と、前記要換手段の内容との変換時段と、前記要換手段の内容との変換時段と、前記要換手段の内容とを特徴とする聴覚時で登する合成手段とを有することを特徴とする聴覚時でも向けニュース送出接便。

【招求項4】 発声者の口唇パターンを認識して文字情報に変換する口唇パターン認識手段と、前記発声者の音声を認識して文字情報に変換する音声認識手段と、前記口唇パターン認識手段及び前記音声認識手段各々の認識結果を文部情報変換手段と、前記文節情報変換手段の変換結果を登録する登録手段と、ニュース送出時にそのニュース内容を換上げる発声者の口唇

パターン及び音声に対する前記文節情報変換手段の変換 結果と前記登録手段の内容とを照合する照合手段と、前 記照合手段の照合結果に応じて前記文節情報変換手段の 変換結果と前記登録手段の内容とのうち一方を放送用信 号に変換する信号変換手段と、前記信号変換手段の変換 結果をニュース送出信号に重量する合成手段とを有する ことを特徴とする聴覚降害者向けニュース送出装置。

【請求項5】 発声者の口唇パターンを撮影する撮影手 段と、前記発声者の音声を収集する収集手段と、前記機 **彪手段による口唇パターン及び前記収集手段による音声** 波形を登録する登録手段と、前記登録手段に登録された 前記口唇パターン及び前記音声波形を認識しかつその認 撤結果を文節情報に変換して保存する保存手段と、前記 口唇パターンを認識して文字情報に変換する口唇パター ン認識手段と、前記音声波形を認識して文字情報に変換 する音声認識手段と、ニュース送出時にそのニュース内 容を読上げる発声者の口唇パターン及び音声波形と前記 登録手段の内容とを照合する照合手段と、前記照合手段 の照合結果が一致を示すときに前記保存手段の内容を放 送用信号に変換する第1の信号変換手段と、前記照合手 段の照合結果が不一致を示すときに前記口唇パターン認 微手段及び前記音声認識手段各々の認識結果を文節情報 に変換する文節変換手段と、前記文節変換手段の変換結 果を前記放送用信号に変換する第2の信号変換手段と、 前記第1及び第2の信号変換手段各々の変換結果をニュ - 久送出信号に重畳する合成手段とを有することを特徴 とする聴覚障害者向けニュース送出装置。

(発明の詳細な説明)

(0001)

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は聴覚障害者向けニュース 送出装置に関し、特に放送選行業務の中のニュース番組 の送出に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】従来、テレビ番組におけるニュース送出 においては、聴覚障害者向けの番組として、アナウンサ 等の映像を表示するテレビ画面の隅に手話を行う人物を 映す方法と、予め用意したニュースの要点のみを文字画 面にしてテレビ画面に合成する方法とがある。

【0003】これらの方法において、ニュースの詳細な 内容を聴覚障害者に伝達する場合にはもっぱらテレビ画 面の螺に手話を行う人物を同時に映す方法が用いられて いるが、この方法を用いるには手話の専門家を必要とす る。

【0004】 手話の専門家無しにニュースの詳細な内容を聴覚障害者に伝達しようとする場合、そのニュースの内容を音声認識装置等を用いて認識し、その認識結果をテレビ画面に合成する方法が考えられる。

【0005】上記の方法で用いることができる音声認識 簡置としては、特開平1-230123号公報に開示された技術のように発話者の口の動きを認識することでデータ入力を可能とする方法や、特開平1-259414 号公報に開示された技術のように発話者の音声と口唇形 状とを関述付けて音声認識を行う方法等が提案されている。

【0006】また、特別平1-259414号公報に開示された技術のように、発声音と口の動きとの相関による情報を情報処理手法を用いて付加することで音声の認識を行う方法も提案されている。

#### [0007]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】上述した従来のテレビ 毎組におけるニュース送出では、テレビ画面の隅に手話 を行う人物を同時に映す方法あるいはニュースの要点の みを文字画面にしてテレビ画面に合成する方法を用いる ことで聴覚障容者にニュースの内容を伝達しているの で、手話の専門家を必要とするとともに、手話の専門家 がいなければニュースの要点のみしか伝送することがで きない。

【0008】これを解決するために、上記の音声認識装置を用いて免話者の音声や口唇形状から認識した内容をテレビ画面に表示することも考えられるが、その音声認識には高速な処理が必要となるので、テレビ画面の映像とともに表示すべき文字画面の生成をリアルタイムに行うことは難しい。

【0009】そこで、本発明の目的は上記の問題点を解消し、手話の専門家を必要とすることなく、ニュースの詳細な内容を聴覚障害者に対してリアルタイムに伝達することができる聴覚障害者向けニュース透出装置を提供することにある。

### [0010]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明による第1の除事者向けニュース送出装置は、ニュース送出時にそのニュース内容を提上げる発声者の口唇パターン及び音声が予め登録された口唇パターン及び音声の中にあるか否かを 無合する無合手段と、前記ニュース送出時の発声者の口唇パターン及び音声を認識して文学情報を得る第1の認

選手段と、予め登録された口唇パターン及び音声を認識して文字情報を得る第2の認識手段と、前記照合手段の 照合結果に応じて前記第1及び第2の認識手段各々の認識結果のうち一方を放送用信号に変換する変換手段と、 前記変換手段の変換結果をニュース送出信号に重量する 合成手段とを異偏している。

【0011】本発明による第2の聴覚除害者向けニュー ス送出装置は、発声者の口唇パターンを撮影する撮影手 段と、前記発声者の音声を収集する収集手段と、前記機 彩手段による口唇パターン及び前記収集手段による音声 波形を登録する登録手段と、前記登録手段に登録された 前記口唇パターン及び前記音声波形を認識しかつ文字情 報に変換して保存する保存手段と、前記口唇パターンを 認識しかつ文字情報に変換する口唇パターン認識手段 と、前記音声波形を認識しかつ文字情報に変換する音声 認識手段と、ニュース送出時にそのニュース内容を読上 げる発声者の口唇パターン及び音声波形と前記登録手段 の内容とを照合する照合手段と、前記照合手段の照合結 果に応じて前記口唇パターン認識手段及び前記音声認識 手段各々の認識結果と前記保存手段の内容とのうち一方 を放送用信号に変換する変換手段と、前記変換手段の変 換結果をニュース送出信号に重畳する合成手段とを具備 している.

【〇〇12】本発明による第3の聴覚障害者向けニュース送出装置は、発声者の口唇パターンを認識して文字情報に変換する口唇パターン認識手段と、前記発声者の音声認識手段と、前記発声者の音声認識手段と、前記唇がパターン認識手段及び前記音声認識手段をへの認識結果を登録手段と、ニュース送出時にそのニュース内容を提上げる発声者の口唇パターン及び時段及び前記音声認識手段各々の認識結果と前記型操手段の内容とを照合する記記回唇パターン認識手段及の前記配合手段と、前記照合手段の照合結果に応じて前記口唇パターン認識手段の内容との認識結果と前記 世級手段の内容とのうち一方を放送用信号に変換する皮換手段と、前記変換手段の変換結果をニュース送出信号に重叠する合成手段とを偏えている。

【〇〇13】本発明による第4の聴覚障害者向けニュース送出装置は、発声者の口唇パターンを認識して文字情報に変換する音声認識手段と、前記発声者の口唇パターン認識手段と、前記発声者の口唇パターン認識手段及び前記音声認識手段と、前記無を文節情報変換する文章が情報変換手段と、前記文章が情報変換手段の変換結果を登録する登録手段と、ニュース送出時にそのニュース内容を饶上げる発声者の口唇パターン及び音声に対する前記文節情報変換手段の変換結果と前記登録手段の内容とを照合する照合手段の販合結果に応じて前記文節情報変換手段の変換結果と前記登録手段の内容とのうう一方を放送用信号変換手段の表情報で表した。前記信号変換手段の変換

結界をニュース送出信号に重畳する合成手段とを備えて いる

【0014】本発明による第5の聴覚障害者向けニュー ス送出装置は、発声者の口唇パターンを撮影する撮影手 段と、前記発声者の音声を収集する収集手段と、前記撮 影手段による口唇パターン及び前記収集手段による音声 波形を登録する登録手段と、前記登録手段に登録された 前記口春パターン及び前記音声波形を認識しかつその認 機結果を文節情報に変換して保存する保存手段と、前記 □唇パターンを認識して文字情報に変換する□唇パター ン認識手段と、前記音声波形を認識して文字情報に変換 する音声認識手段と、ニュース送出時にそのニュース内 容を統上げる発声者の口唇パターン及び音声波形と前記。 登録手段の内容とを照合する照合手段と、前記照合手段 の照合結果が一致を示すときに前記保存手段の内容を放 送用信号に変換する第1の信号変換手段と、前記照合手 段の照合結果が不一致を示すときに前記口唇パターン認 概手段及び前記音声認識手段各々の認識結果を文節情報 に変換する文節変換手段と、前記文節変換手段の変換結 果を前記放送用信号に変換する第2の信号変換手段と、 前記第1及び第2の信号変換手段各々の変換結果をニュ ース送出信号に重畳する合成手段とを備えている.

【〇〇16】本発明による第6の聴覚障害者向けニュース送出装置は、発声者の口唇パターンを認識して文字情報に変換する口唇パターン認識手段と、前記発声者の音声を認識して文字情報に変換する音声認識手段と、前記発声を改して文字情報に変換する音声認識手段をへの認識・研究を登録する登録手段と、前記登録手段の内容を文節情報に変換して保存する保存手段と、ニュース送出時ででのニュース内容を読上げる発声を関係を受ける前記では、ニュース送出時で対する前記口唇パターン認識手段の内容と可能は無いの内容とで、可能を表する前記を無いの内容とでは、またが表すの内容との方を一方を放送用信号に変換する変換手段と、前記を手段の内容とではは結果と前記保存手段の内容とで表述とではは結果と前記像手段の内容との方を一方を放送用信号に変換する変換手段とで備えている。

(0016)

【作用】ニュース番組送出前のリハーサル時の発声者の口唇パターン及び音声波形はデータ登録部に予め登録される。このとき、データ登録部に登録された内容に対してパターン認識及び音声認識が行われ、さらに文節情報に変換されて文節保存部に保存される。

【〇〇17】ニュース送出時、発声者の口唇パターン及び音声波形はデータ照合部でデータ登録部に登録された内容と照合される。この照合結果に応じて文節保存部に保存された文節情報と、発声者の口唇パターンのパターン認は結果及び音声の音声認識結果を変換した文節情報とのうち一方が信号変換器で放送用信号に変換され、信号合成器でニュース番組の送出画面に重量されて送出さ

わる.

【0018】これによって、手話の専門家を必要とすることなく、ニュースの詳細な内容を聴覚障害者に対してリアルタイムに伝達可能となる。

[0019]

【実施例】、次に、本発明について図面を参照して説明す

【0020】図1は本発明の一実施例の構成を示すブロック図である。図において、本発明の一実施例による聴覚障害者向けニュース送出装置は、カメラ1と、マイク2と、パターン認識部3と、音声認識部4と、データ登録部6と、文節保存部6と、データ照合部7と、文節送出部8と、文節変換部9と、信号変換器10と、信号合成器11とから構成されている。

【0021】カメラ1はアナウンサ等の発声者の口唇パターンを撮影し、撮影した口唇パターンをパターン認識部3及びデータ登録部5に送出する。マイク2はアナウンサ等の発声者の音声を収集し、収集した音声波形を音声認識部4及びデータ登録部5に送出する。

【0022】パターン認識部3はカメラ1で撮影された口唇パターンに対してパターン認識を行い、そのパターン認識の結果である文字情報をデータ照合部7に出力する。音声認識部4はマイク2で収集された音声に対して音声認識を行い、その音声認識の結果である文字情報をデータ照合部7に出力する。

【0023】データ登録部5にはカメラ1からの口唇パターンとマイク2からの音声波形とが予め登録される。 文節保存部6はデータ登録部5に予め登録された口唇パターン及び音声波形とに対して夫々パターン認識及び音声認識を行い、その認識結果である文字情報を文節情報に変換して保存する。

【0024】データ照合部7はパターン認識部3でパターン認識される口唇パターン及び音声認識部4で音声認識される音声波形とデータ登録部5に予め登録された内容との照合を行い、それらが一致していれば文節送出部8に文節保存部6に保存された文節情報を送出するよう複示する。

【0025】これに対し、データ照合部7はそれらが不一致であれば、文節変換部9にパターン認識部3のパターン認識の結果及び音声認識部4の音声認識の結果を文節情報に変換するよう指示する。

【0026】文節送出部8はデータ照合部7からの指示に応答して文節保存部6に保存された文節情報を信号変換器10に送出する。文節変換部9はデータ照合部7からの指示に応答してパターン認識部3のパターン認識の結果及び音声認識部4の音声認識の結果を文節情報に変換して信号変換器10に送出する。

【0027】信号変換器10は文節送出部8及び文節変換部9からの文節情報を放送用信号(NTSC信号等)に変換し、局内同期信号に合わせて信号合成器11に出

カする.

【0028】 信号合成器11はアナウンサ等が映った画面、つまりニュース番組の中で送出する画面に信号変換器10で変換された放送用信号を重要し、これを送出画面として送出する。

【0029】この図1を用いて本発明の一実施例の動作について説明する。まず、ニュース番組を送出する前にアナウンサ等がリハーサルを行うとき、アナウンサ等の発声者の口唇パターンをカメラ1で撮影するとともに、アナウンサ等の発声者の音声をマイク2で収集する。

【0030】カメラ1で撮影された口唇パターンはパターン認識部3及びデータ登録部5に送出されるととも、マイク2で収集された音声は音声認識部4及びデータ登録部5に送出される。

【0031】データ登録部5はカメラ1からの口唇パターン及びマイク2からの音声波形を登録する。このとき、文節保存部6はデータ登録部5に登録された口唇パターン及び音声波形に対してパターン認識及び音声認識を行い、その認識結果である文字情報を文節情報に変換して保存する。

【0032】ニュース番組の送出時に、カメラ1がアナウンサ等の発声者の口唇パターンを撮影するとともに、マイク2がアナウンサ等の発声者の音声を収集すると、パターン認識部3はカメラ1からの口唇パターンに対してパターン認識を行い、音声認識部4はマイク2からの音声に対して音声認識を行う。

(0033) データ照合部7はパターン認識部3でパターン認識する口唇パターン及び音声認識部4で音声認識する音声波形とデータ登録部5の内容との照合を行い、それらか一致していれば文節送出部8に対して文節保存部6に保存された文節情報を信号変換替10に送出するよう指示する。

【0034】文節送出部8はデータ照合部7からの指示に応答して文節保存部6に保存された文節情報を信号変換器10に送出する。信号変換器10は文節送出部8からの文節情報を放送用信号に変換し、局内同期信号に合わせて信号合成器11に出力する。

【0036】信号合成器11はアナウンサ等が映った画面、つまりニュース會組の中で送出する画面に信号変換器10で実換された放送用信号を発量し、これを送出画面として送出する。

【0036】これに対し、データ照合部7はパターン認識部3でパターン促版する口唇パターン及び音声認識部4で音声認識する音声波形とデータ登録部5の内容とが不一致であれば、つまりニュースの内容がリハーサルのときとは異なる内容(例えば、瞬時ニュースや中継放送・
功)であれば、文節変換部9にパターン認識部3のパターン認識の結果及び音声認識部4の音声認識の結果を文節情報に変換するよう指示する。

【〇〇37】文節変換部9はデータ照合部7からの指示

に応答してパターン認識部3のパターン認識の結果及び 音声認識部4の音声認識の結果を文節情報に変換して信 号変換器10に送出する。信号変換器10は文節変換部 9からの文節情報を放送用信号に変換し、局内同期信号 に合わせて信号合成器11に出力する。

【0038】信号合成器11はアナウンサ等が映った画面、つまりニュース番組の中で送出する画面に信号変換器10で変換された放送用信号を重叠し、これを送出画面として送出する。

【0039】図2は本発明の他の実施例の構成を示すブロック図である。図において、本発明の他の実施例による聴覚確密者向けニュース送出装置は、データ登録部12にパターン認識部3のパターン認識の結果及び脅声認識部4の音声認識の結果を予め登録し、データ照合部14でパターン認識部3及び音声認識部4の認識結果とデータ登録部12の内轄とを照合するようにした以外は図1に示す本発明の一実施例と同様の構成となっており、同一構成要素には同一符号を付してある。また、それら同一構成要素の処理動作は本発明の一実施例と同様である。

【0040】ここで、データ照合部14はパターン認識部3及び音声認識部4からの文字情報とデータ登録部12の文字情報とを照合するだけなので、上記の口唇パターン及び音声波形の照合に比べて処理動作を高速にすることができる。

【0041】また、文前保存部13はデータ登録部12 に登録された文字情報を文節情報に変換するだけなの で、データ照合部14と同様に処理動作を高速にすることができる。

【0042】この図2を用いて本発明の一実施例の動作について説明する。まず、ニュース管料を送出する前にアナウンサ等がリハーサルを行うとき、アナウンサ等の発声者の口唇パターンをカメラ1で撮影するとともに、アナウンサ等の発声者の音声をマイク2で収集する。

【0043】カメラ1で撮影された口軽パターンはパターン認識部3に送出されるととも、マイク2で収集された音声は音声認識部4に送出される。パターン認識部3はカメラ1からの口唇パターンに対してパターン認識を行い、その認識結果をデータ登録部12及びデータ照合部14に送出する。

【0044】 食声認識部4はマイク2からの音声に対して音声認識を行い、その認識結果をデータ登録部12及びデータ照合部14に送出する。

【0046】データ登録部12はパターン認識部3及び 音声記憶部4の認識結果を予め登録する。このとき、文 部保存部13はデータ登録部12に登録されたパターン 認識部3及び音声認識部4の認識結果、つまりその認識 結果である文字情報を文節情報に変換して保存する。

【〇〇46】ニュース番組の送出時に、カメラ1がアナウンサ等の発声者の口唇パターンを撮影するとともに、

マイク2がアナウンサ等の発声者の音声を収集すると、 パターン認識部3はカメラ 1 からの口唇パターンに対し てパターン認識を行い、音声認識部4 はマイク2 からの 音声に対して音声認識を行う。

【〇〇47】データ照合部14はパターン収障部3及び 音声認識部4の認識結果とデータ登録部12の内容との 照合を行い、それらが一致していれば文節送出部8に対 して文節保存部13に保存された文節情報を信号変換器 10に送出するよう指示する。

【0048】文節送出部8はデータ照合部14からの指示に応答して文節保存部13に保存された文節情報を信号変換器10に送出する。信号変換器10は文節送出部8からの文節情報を放送用信号に変換し、局内周期信号に合わせて信号合成器11に出力する。

【0049】 信号合成器11はアナウンサ等が映った圏面、つまりニュース番組の中で送出する画面に信号変換器10で変換された放送用信号を重叠し、これを送出画面として送出する。

【0050】これに対し、データ照合部14はパターン 必識部3及び台声記憶部4の認識結果とデータ登録部1 2の内容とが不一致であれば、つまりニュースの内容が リハーサルのときとは異なる内容(例えば、臨時ニュー スや中継放送等)であれば、文節変換部9にパターン認 は部3及び音声認識部4の認識結果を文節情報に変換す るよう指示する。

【0051】文節変換部9はデータ照合部14からの指示に応答してパターン認識部3及び音声認識部4の認識結果を文部情報に変換して信号変換器10に送出する。信号変換器10は文節変換部9からの文節情報を放送用信号に変換し、局内同期信号に合わせて信号合成器11に出力する。

【0052】 信号合成器11はアナウンサ等が映った画面、つまりニュース番組の中で送出する画面に信号変換器10で変換された放送用信号を重要し、これを送出画面として送出する。

【0053】図3は本発明の別の実施例の構成を示すブロック図である。図において、本発明の別の実施例による聴覚障害者向けニュース送出装置は、文節登録部16に文節変換部15で変換された文節情報を予め登録し、データ照合部17で文節変換部15で変換された文節情報の先頭部分と文節登録部16の内容とを照合するようにした以外は図1に示す本発明の一実施例と同様の構成となっており、同一構成要素には同一符号を付してある。また、それら同一構成要素の処理動作は本発明の一実施例と同様である。

【0054】ここで、文節照合部17は文節変換部15からの文節情報の先頭部分と文節登録部16の文節情報とを照合するだけなので、上記の口唇パターン及び音声波形の照合に比べて処理動作を高遠にすることができる。

【0055】この図3を用いて本発明の一実施例の動作について説明する。まず、ニュース番組を送出する前にアナウンサ等がリハーサルを行うとき、アナウンサ等の発声者の口唇パターンをカメラ1で撮影するとともに、アナウンサ等の発声者の音声をマイク2で収集する。

【0056】カメラ1で撮影された口管パターンはパターン認識部3に送出されるととも、マイク2で収集された音声は音声認識部4に送出される。パターン認識部3はカメラ1からの口唇パターンに対してパターン認識を行い、その認識結果を文節変換部16に送出する。

【0057】 音声思識部4はマイク2からの音声に対して音声認識を行い、その認識結果を文節変換部15に送出する。文節変換部15はパターン認識部3及び音声認識部4の認識結果を文節情報に変換し、その文節情報を文節登換部16及び文節照合部17に送出する。文節登録部16は文節変換部16で変換された文節情報を予め登録する。

【0058】ニュース番組の送出時に、カメラ1がアナウンサ等の発声者の口唇パターンを撮影するとともに、マイク2がアナウンサ等の発声者の音声を収集すると、パターン認識部3はカメラ1からの口唇パターンに対してパターン認識を行い、音声認識部4はマイク2からの音声に対して音声認識を行う。

【0059】文節変換部15はパターン認識部3及び音声認識部4の認識結果を文節情報に変換し、その文節情報を文節照合部17は文節変換部15で変換された文節情報の先頭部分と文節登録部16の内容との照合を行い、それらが一致していれば文節送出部8に対して文節登録部16に登録された文節情報を信号変換器10に送出するよう指示する。

【006.0】文節送出部8は文節照合部17からの指示に応答して文節登録部16に登録された文節情報を信号変換器10に送出する。信号変換器10は文節送出部8からの文節情報を放送用信号に変換し、周内同期信号に合わせて信号合成器11に出力する。

【0061】 信号合成器11はアナウンサ等が映った画面、つまりニュース番組の中で送出する画面に信号変換器10て変換された放送用信号を重叠し、これを送出画面として送出する。

【0062】これに対し、文節照合部17は文節変換部15で変換された文節情報の先頭部分と文節登録部16の内容とが不一致であれば、つまりニュースの内容がリハーサルのときとは異なる内容(例えば、臨時ニュースや中批放送等)であれば、文節変換部15で変換された文節情報を償号変換器10に送出する。

【〇〇63】信号要換器10は文節照合部17からの文 節情報を放送用信号に変換し、周内同期信号に合わせて 信号合成器11に出力する。信号合成器11はアナウン サ等が映った画面、つまりニュース番組の中で送出する 画面に信号変換器10で変換された放送用信号を業費 し、これを送出回面として送出する。

【0064】このように、カメラ1が撮影した発声者の口容パターンとマイク2が収集した発声者の音声波形とをデータ登録部5に予め登録しておき、ニュース番組の送出時にデータ登録部6に登録された内容とパターン認識する日容パターン及び音声認識する音声波形とをデータ照合部7で照合し、その照合結果に応じて文節保存部6に保存された文節情報と文節変換部9で変換された文節情報とのうちー方を信号変換器10で放送用信号に変換して信号合成器11によりニュース送出信号に重要することによって、手話の専門家を必要とすることなく、ニュースの詳細な内容を聴覚障害者に対してリアルタイムに伝達することができる。

【〇〇66】さらに、発声者の口唇パターンに対するパターン認識部3の認識結果と発声者の音声に対する音声認識部4の認識結果と発声者の音声に対する音声認識部4の認識結果とを文節変換部15で変換した文節 組の送出時に文節登録部16に登録された内容と文節変換部15で変換した文節情報の先頭部分とを文節変換部15で照合し、その照合結果に応じて文節登録部16に登録された文節情報と文節変換部16で変換された文節情報と文節変換部16で変換された文節情報と文節変換部16で変換された文節情報とのうち一方を信号変換部10で放送用信号に変換して信号合成器11によりニュース送出信号に重要する場合にも、上記と同様に、手話の専門家を必要とすることなく、ニュースの詳細な内容を聴覚障害者に対してリアルタイムに伝送することができる。

### [0067]

【発明の効果】以上説明したように本発明の聴覚検管者向けニュース送出装置によれば、ニュース送出時の発声者の口唇パターン及び音声で予め登録した口唇パターン及び音声を照合し、照合結果に応じてニュース送出時の発声者の口唇パターン及び音声を認識して待た文字情報とのうち一方を放送用信号に変換してニュース送出信号に重強することによって、手話の専門家を必要とすることなく、ニュースの詳細な内容を聴覚障害者に

対してリアルタイムに伝送することができるという効果 がある

【0068】また、本発明の他の聴覚障害者向けニュース送出装置によれば、発声者の口唇パターン及び音声を形を夫々登録するとともに、その口唇パターン及び音声 波形を投獄して得た文字情報を保存しておき、ニュース 一ン及び音声波形と登録された口母パターン及び音声波形と登録された口母パターン及び音声波形と登録された口母パターン及び音声の認識結果と保存された文字情報とのうちー方を放送用信号に変換してニュース送出信号に発会することによって、手話の専門家を必要とすることなく、ニュースの詳細な内容を聴覚障害者に対してリアルタイムに伝達することができるという効果がある。

【0069】さらに、本発明の別の聴覚降害者向けニュース送出装置によれば、発声者の口唇パターン及び発声者の音声を夫々認識して文字情報に変換して夫々登録しておき、ニュース送出時にそのニュース内容を統上げる発声者の口唇パターン及び音声の認識結果と登録された文字情報とを照合し、その照合結果に応じて口唇パターン及び音声の認識結果と登録された文字情報とのうちー方を放送用信号に変換してニュース送出信号に重要することによって、手箭の専門家を必要とすることなく、ニュースの詳細な内容を聴覚降害者に対してリアルタイムに伝達することができるという効果がある。

【〇〇7〇】さらにまた、本発明のさらに別の聴覚障害者向けニュース送出装置によれば、発声者の口唇パターン及び発声者の合声を失々認識して特た文字情報を文節情報に変換して失々登録しておき、ニュース送出時にそのニュースの容を提上げる発声者の口唇パターン及び音声の認識結果を受換して特た文節情報と登録された文節情報との見合き果に応じて口唇パターン及び音声の認識結果を変換して特に文節情報と登録された文節情報とのうち一方を放送用信号に変換してニュー必要とすることなく、ニュースの詳細な内容を聴覚障害者に対してリアルタイムに伝達することができるという効果がある。

(図面の簡単な説明)

【図1】 本発明の一実施例の情成を示すブロック図である。

【図2】 本発明の他の実施例の構成を示すブロック図で ある

【図3】 本発明の別の実施例の構成を示すブロック図である。

【符号の説明】

- 1 カメラ
- 2 マイク
- 3 バターン認識部
- 4 音声認識部

6. 12 データ登録部

6. 13 文節保存部

7. 14 データ照合部

8 文额送出部

9, 15 文節変換部

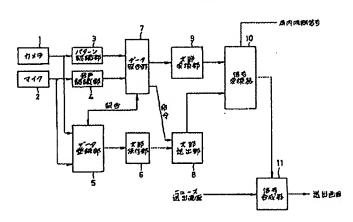
10 信号変換器

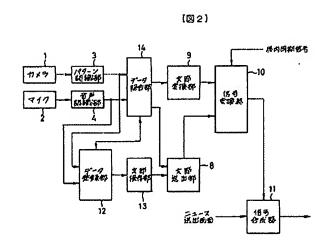
11 信号合成器

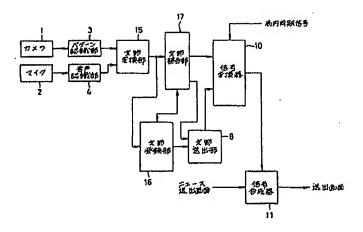
16 文節登録部

17 文節照合部

(図1)







# PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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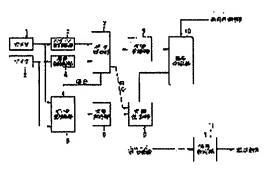
(72)Inventor: IMAMURA KIYOSHI

# (54) NEWS TRANSMITTING DEVICE FOR AURALLY HANDICAPPED PERSON

# (57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To transmit in real time the detailed contents of news to the aurally handicapped persons. with no hand language expert needed.

CONSTITUTION: A data register part 5 registers the lip patterns received from a camera 1 and the voice waveforms received from a microphone 2 before a news program is transmitted. A paragraph storing part 6 recognizes the contents registered in the part 5 and converts this recognition result into the paragraph information to store it. A data collating part 7 collates the contents of the part 5 with the lip pattern recognized by a pattern recognizing part 3 and the voice waveform recognized toy a voice recognizing part 4 respectively and controls a paragraph transmitting part 8 and a paragraph converting part 9 based on the collation results. A signal converter 10 converts the paragraph information received from both parts 8 and 9 into the broadcast signals. Then a signal synthesizer 11 superposes the broadcast signals converted by the



converter 10 on the transmission screen of the news program and transmits these broadcast signals.

### LEGAL STATUS

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30.10.1998

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3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

### CLAIMS

## [Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] A collating means to collate whether it is in the lips pattern with which lips pattern and voice of the utterance person who reads out the contents of news were beforehand registered at the time of news sending out, and voice, The 1st recognition means which recognizes an utterance person's lips pattern and voice at the time of said news sending out, and acquires text, The 2nd recognition means which recognizes the lips pattern and voice which were registered beforehand, and acquires text, the news sending-out equipment for the hearing-impaired persons characterized by having a conversion means to change one side into the signal for broadcast according to the collating result of said collating means among said 1st and 2nd recognition results of each recognition means, and a synthetic means to superimpose the conversion result of said conversion means on a news sending-out signal.

[Claim 2] A photography means to photo an utterance person's lips pattern, and a collection means to collect said utterance person's voice, A registration means to register the voice wave by the lips pattern by said photography means, and said collection means, A preservation means to recognize said lips pattern registered into said registration means, and said voice wave, and to change and save at text, A lips pattern recognition means to recognize said lips pattern and to change into text, A collating means to collate a speech recognition means to recognize said voice wave and to change into text, and the lips pattern of the utterance person who reads out the contents of news at the time of news sending out, and a voice wave and the contents of said registration means, with a conversion means to change one side into the signal for broadcast according to the collating result of said collating means among the contents of said lips pattern recognition means, and said recognition result of each speech recognition means and said preservation means News sending—out equipment for the hearing—impaired persons characterized by having a synthetic means to superimpose the conversion result of said conversion means on a news sending—out signal.

[Claim 3] A lips pattern recognition means to recognize an utterance person's lips pattern and to change into text, with a speech recognition means to recognize said utterance person's voice and to change into text, and a registration means to register said lips pattern recognition means and said recognition result of each speech recognition means with a collating means to collate the contents of said lips pattern recognition means against lips pattern and voice of the utterance person who reads out the contents of news at the time of news sending out, and said recognition result of each speech recognition means and said registration means with a conversion means to change one side into the signal for broadcast according to the collating result of said collating means among the contents of said lips pattern recognition means, and said recognition result of each speech recognition means and said registration means News sending-out equipment for the hearing-impaired persons characterized by having a synthetic means to superimpose the conversion result of said conversion means on a news sending-out signal.

[Claim 4] A lips pattern recognition means to recognize an utterance person's lips pattern and to change into text, with a speech recognition means to recognize said utterance person's voice and to change into text, and a clause signal transduction means to change said lips pattern

information A collating means to collate the conversion result of a registration means to register the conversion result of said clause signal transduction means, and said clause signal transduction means against lips pattern and voice of the utterance person who reads out the contents of news at the time of news sending out, and the contents of said registration means, A signal transformation means to change one side into the signal for broadcast according to the collating result of said collating means among the conversion result of said clause signal transduction means, and the contents of said registration means, News sending-out equipment for the hearing-impaired persons characterized by having a synthetic means to superimpose the conversion result of said signal transformation means on a news sending-out signal. [Claim 5] A photography means to photo an utterance person's lips pattern, and a collection means to collect said utterance person's voice, A registration means to register the voice wave by the lips pattern by said photography means, and said collection means, A preservation means to recognize said lips pattern registered into said registration means, and said voice wave, and to change and save the recognition result to clause information, A lips pattern recognition means to recognize said lips pattern and to change into text, A collating means to collate a speech recognition means to recognize said voice wave and to change into text, and the lips pattern of the utterance person who reads out the contents of news at the time of news sending out, and a voice wave and the contents of said registration means, The 1st signal transformation means which changes the contents of said preservation means into the signal for broadcast when the collating result of said collating means shows coincidence, with a clause conversion means to change said lips pattern recognition means and said recognition result of each speech recognition means into clause information, when the collating result of said collating means shows an inequality the news sending-out equipment for the hearing-impaired persons characterized by having the 2nd signal transformation means which changes the conversion result of said clause conversion means into said signal for broadcast, and a synthetic means to superimpose said 1st and 2nd conversion results of each signal transformation means on a news sending-out signal.

recognition means and said recognition result of each speech recognition means into clause

[Claim 6] A lips pattern recognition means to recognize an utterance person's lips pattern and to change into text, with a speech recognition means to recognize said utterance person's voice and to change into text, and a registration means to register said lips pattern recognition means and said recognition result of each speech recognition means with a collating means to collate the contents of a preservation means to change and save the contents of said registration means to clause information, said lips pattern recognition means against lips pattern and voice of the utterance person who reads out the contents of news at the time of news sending out, and said recognition result of each speech recognition means and said registration means with a conversion means to change one side into the signal for broadcast according to the collating result of said collating means among the contents of said lips pattern recognition means, and said recognition result of each speech recognition means and said preservation means. News sending—out equipment for the hearing—impaired persons characterized by having a synthetic means to superimpose the conversion result of said conversion means on a news sending—out signal.

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### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Industrial Application] Especially this invention relates to sending out of the news program in broadcast operation business about the news sending-out equipment for hearing-impaired persons.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, in news sending out in a TV program, there are an approach of projecting the person who performs sign language in a corner of the television screen which displays announcer's etc. image, and the approach of using as an alphabetic character screen only the main point of the news prepared beforehand, and compounding on a television screen as a program for hearing-impaired persons.

[0003] In these approaches, although the method of projecting the person who performs sign language in a corner of a television screen chiefly on coincidence is used when transmitting the detailed contents of news to a hearing-impaired person, the expert of sign language is needed using this approach.

[0004] When it is going to transmit the detailed contents of news without the expert of sign language to a hearing-impaired person, the contents of the news are recognized using a voice recognition unit etc., and how to compound the recognition result on a television screen can be considered.

[0005] The approach of making a data input possible by recognizing a motion of an utterance person's opening like the technique indicated by JP,1-230123,A as a voice recognition unit which can be used by the above-mentioned approach, the method of associating an utterance person's voice and lips configuration like the technique indicated by JP,1-259414,A, and performing speech recognition, etc. are proposed.

[0006] Moreover, the method of recognizing voice like the technique indicated by JP,1-259414.A by adding the information by correlation with an utterance sound and a motion of opening using the information processing technique is also proposed.

[0007]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] In news sending out in the conventional TV program mentioned above, since the contents of news are transmitted to the hearing-impaired person by using the approach of using as an alphabetic character screen only the main point of the method of projecting the person who performs sign language in a corner of a television screen on coincidence, or news, and compounding on a television screen, while needing the expert of sign language, if there is not an expert of sign language, only the main point of news can be transmitted.

[0008] In order to solve this, displaying the contents which used the above-mentioned voice recognition unit and have been recognized from an utterance person's voice and lips configuration on a television screen is also considered, but since high-speed processing is needed for the speech recognition, it is difficult to generate the alphabetic character screen which should be displayed with the image of a television screen on real time.

[0009] Then, it is in the purpose of this invention offering the news sending-out equipment for

the hearing-impaired persons who can transmit the detailed contents of news to real time to a hearing-impaired person, without canceling the above-mentioned trouble and needing the expert of sign language.

[0010]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The 1st news sending-out equipment for trouble back tone by this invention A collating means to collate whether it is in the lips pattern with which lips pattern and voice of the utterance person who reads out the contents of news were beforehand registered at the time of news sending out, and voice, The 1st recognition means which recognizes an utterance person's lips pattern and voice at the time of said news sending out, and acquires text, The 2nd recognition means which recognizes the lips pattern and voice which were registered beforehand, and acquires text, a conversion means to change one side into the signal for broadcast according to the collating result of said collating means among said 1st and 2nd recognition results of each recognition means, and a synthetic means to superimpose the conversion result of said conversion means on a news sending-out signal are provided. [0011] The 2nd news sending-out equipment for hearing-impaired persons by this invention A photography means to photo an utterance person's lips pattern, and a collection means to collect said utterance person's voice, A registration means to register the voice wave by the lips pattern by said photography means, and said collection means, A preservation means to recognize said lips pattern registered into said registration means, and said voice wave, and to change and save at text, A lips pattern recognition means to recognize said lips pattern and to change into text, A collating means to collate a speech recognition means to recognize said voice wave and to change into text, and the lips pattern of the utterance person who reads out the contents of news at the time of news sending out, and a voice wave and the contents of said registration means, a conversion means to change one side into the signal for broadcast according to the collating result of said collating means among the contents of said lips pattern recognition means, and said recognition result of each speech recognition means and said preservation means, and a synthetic means to superimpose the conversion result of said conversion means on a news sending-out signal are provided.

[0012] The 3rd news sending-out equipment for hearing-impaired persons by this invention A lips pattern recognition means to recognize an utterance person's lips pattern and to change into text, with a speech recognition means to recognize said utterance person's voice and to change into text, and a registration means to register said lips pattern recognition means and said recognition result of each speech recognition means with a collating means to collate the contents of said lips pattern recognition means against lips pattern and voice of the utterance person who reads out the contents of news at the time of news sending out, and said recognition result of each speech recognition means and said registration means it has a conversion means to change one side into the signal for broadcast according to the collating result of said collating means among the contents of said lips pattern recognition means, and said recognition result of each speech recognition means and said registration means, and a synthetic means to superimpose the conversion result of said conversion means on a news sending-out signal. [0013] The 4th news sending-out equipment for hearing-impaired persons by this invention A lips pattern recognition means to recognize an utterance person's lips pattern and to change into text, with a speech recognition means to recognize said utterance person's voice and to change into text, and a clause signal transduction means to change said lips pattern recognition means and said recognition result of each speech recognition means into clause information A collating means to collate the conversion result of a registration means to register the conversion result of said clause signal transduction means, and said clause signal transduction means against lips pattern and voice of the utterance person who reads out the contents of news at the time of news sending out, and the contents of said registration means, It has a signal transformation means to change one side into the signal for broadcast according to the collating result of said collating means among the conversion result of said clause signal transduction means, and the contents of said registration means, and a synthetic means to superimpose the conversion result of said signal transformation means on a news sending-out signal.

[0014] The 5th news sending-out equipment for hearing-impaired persons by this invention A

photography means to photo an utterance person's lips pattern, and a collection means to collect said utterance person's voice, A registration means to register the voice wave by the lips pattern by said photography means, and said collection means, A preservation means to recognize said lips pattern registered into said registration means, and said voice wave, and to change and save the recognition result to clause information, A lips pattern recognition means to recognize said lips pattern and to change into text, A collating means to collate a speech recognition means to recognize said voice wave and to change into text, and the lips pattern of the utterance person who reads out the contents of news at the time of news sending out, and a voice wave and the contents of said registration means, The 1st signal transformation means which changes the contents of said preservation means into the signal for broadcast when the collating result of said collating means shows coincidence, with a clause conversion means to change said lips pattern recognition means and said recognition result of each speech recognition means into clause information, when the collating result of said collating means shows an inequality it has the 2nd signal transformation means which changes the conversion result of said clause conversion means into said signal for broadcast, and a synthetic means to superimpose said 1st and 2nd conversion results of each signal transformation means on a news sending-out signal.

[0015] The 6th news sending—out equipment for hearing—impaired persons by this invention A lips pattern recognition means to recognize an utterance person's lips pattern and to change into text, with a speech recognition means to recognize said utterance person's voice and to change into text, and a registration means to register said lips pattern recognition means and said recognition result of each speech recognition means with a collating means to collate the contents of a preservation means to change and save the contents of said registration means to clause information, said lips pattern recognition means against lips pattern and voice of the utterance person who reads out the contents of news at the time of news sending out, and said recognition result of each speech recognition means and said registration means it has a conversion means to change one side into the signal for broadcast according to the collating result of said collating means among the contents of said lips pattern recognition means, and said recognition result of each speech recognition means and said preservation means, and a synthetic means to superimpose the conversion result of said conversion means on a news sending—out signal.

[0016]

[Function] The lips pattern of the utterance person at the time of the rehearsal before news program sending out and a voice wave are beforehand registered into the data registration section. At this time, pattern recognition and speech recognition are performed to the contents registered into the data registration section, and it is further changed into clause information, and is saved in the clause preservation section.

[0017] An utterance person's lips pattern and a voice wave are collated with the contents registered into the data registration section in the data collating section at the time of news sending out. Among the clause information saved in the clause preservation section according to this collating result, and the clause information which changed the pattern recognition result of an utterance person's lips pattern, and the audio speech recognition result, it is changed into the signal for broadcast with a signal converter, and with a signal composition vessel, the sending—out screen of a news program is overlapped on one side, and it is sent out to it.

[0018] By this, transfer on real time is attained to a hearing-impaired person in the detailed contents of news, without needing the expert of sign language.
[0019]

[Example] Next, this invention is explained with reference to a drawing.

[0020] Drawing 1 is the block diagram showing the configuration of one example of this invention. In drawing, the news sending-out equipment for hearing-impaired persons by one example of this invention consists of a camera 1, a microphone 2, the pattern recognition section 3, the speech recognition section 4, the data registration section 5, the clause preservation section 6, the data collating section 7, the clause sending-out section 8, a clause transducer 9, a signal converter 10, and a signal composition machine 11.

[0021] A camera 1 photos the lips pattern of utterance persons, such as announcer, and sends out the photoed lips pattern to the pattern recognition section 3 and the data registration section 5. A microphone 2 collects the voice of utterance persons, such as announcer, and sends out the collected voice waves to the speech recognition section 4 and the data registration section 5.

[0022] The pattern recognition section 3 performs pattern recognition to the lips pattern photoed with the camera 1, and outputs the text which it is as a result of the pattern recognition to the data collating section 7. The speech recognition section 4 performs speech recognition to the voice collected with the microphone 2, and outputs the text which it is as a result of the speech recognition to the data collating section 7.

[0023] The voice wave from the lips pattern and microphone 2 from a camera 1 is beforehand registered into the data registration section 5. The clause preservation section 6 performs pattern recognition and speech recognition to the lips pattern and voice wave which were beforehand registered into the data registration section 5, respectively, and changes and saves the text which it is as a result of [ the ] recognition to clause information.

[0024] If the data collating section 7 performs collating with the voice wave by which speech recognition is carried out in the lips pattern and the speech recognition section 4 by which pattern recognition is carried out in the pattern recognition section 3, and the contents beforehand registered into the data registration section 5 and its they correspond, it will direct to send out the clause information saved in the clause sending-out section 8 at the clause preservation section 6.

[0025] On the other hand, if the data collating section 7 has inharmonious them, it will direct to change the result of the pattern recognition of the pattern recognition section 3, and the result of the speech recognition of the speech recognition section 4 into clause information to the clause transducer 9.

[0026] The clause sending-out section 8 sends out the clause information which answered directions from the data collating section 7, and was saved in the clause preservation section 6 to a signal converter 10. The clause transducer 9 answers directions from the data collating section 7, changes the result of the pattern recognition of the pattern recognition section 3, and the result of the speech recognition of the speech recognition section 4 into clause information, and sends them out to a signal converter 10.

[0027] A signal converter 10 changes the clause information from the clause sending-out section 8 and the clause transducer 9 into the signals for broadcast (NTSC signal etc.), and outputs it to the signal composition machine 11 according to an office synchronizing signal. [0028] The signal composition machine 11 superimposes the signal for broadcast changed into the screen in which announcer etc. was reflected, i.e., the screen sent out in a news program, with the signal converter 10, and sends this out as a sending-out screen.

[0029] Actuation of one example of this invention is explained using this drawing 1. First, when announcer etc. performs a rehearsal before sending out a news program, while photoing the lips pattern of utterance persons, such as announcer, with a camera 1, the voice of utterance persons, such as announcer, is collected with a microphone 2.

[0030] The voice collected with the microphone 2 as if the lips pattern photoed with the camera 1 is sent out to the pattern recognition section 3 and the data registration section 5 is sent out to the speech recognition section 4 and the data registration section 5.

[0031] The data registration section 5 registers the voice wave from the lips pattern and microphone 2 from a camera 1. At this time, the clause preservation section 6 performs pattern recognition and speech recognition to the lips pattern and voice wave which were registered into the data registration section 5, and changes and saves the text which it is as a result of [ that ] recognition to clause information.

[0032] If a microphone 2 collects the voice of utterance persons, such as announcer, while a camera 1 photos the lips pattern of utterance persons, such as announcer, at the time of sending out of a news program, the pattern recognition section 3 will perform pattern recognition to the lips pattern from a camera 1, and the speech recognition section 4 will perform speech recognition to the voice from a microphone 2.

[0033] If the data collating section 7 performs collating with the voice wave which carries out speech recognition in the lips pattern and the speech recognition section 4 which carry out pattern recognition in the pattern recognition section 3, and the contents of the data registration section 5 and its they correspond, it will direct to send out the clause information saved in the clause preservation section 6 to the clause sending—out section 8 to a signal converter 10. [0034] The clause sending—out section 8 sends out the clause information which answered directions from the data collating section 7, and was saved in the clause preservation section 6 to a signal converter 10. A signal converter 10 changes the clause information from the clause sending—out section 8 into the signal for broadcast, and outputs it to the signal composition machine 11 according to an office synchronizing signal.

[0035] The signal composition machine 11 superimposes the signal for broadcast changed into the screen in which announcer etc. was reflected, i.e., the screen sent out in a news program, with the signal converter 10, and sends this out as a sending-out screen.

[0036] On the other hand, the data collating section 7 will direct to change the result of the pattern recognition of the pattern recognition section 3, and the result of the speech recognition of the speech recognition section 4 into clause information to the clause transducer 9, if the voice wave which carries out speech recognition in the lips pattern and the speech recognition section 4 which carry out pattern recognition in the pattern recognition section 3, and the contents of the data registration section 5 are inharmonious (i.e., if it is different contents the time of the contents of news being rehearsals (for example, a news bulletin, relay broadcast, etc.)).

[0037] The clause transducer 9 answers directions from the data collating section 7, changes the result of the pattern recognition of the pattern recognition section 3, and the result of the speech recognition of the speech recognition section 4 into clause information, and sends them out to a signal converter 10. A signal converter 10 changes the clause information from the clause transducer 9 into the signal for broadcast, and outputs it to the signal composition machine 11 according to an office synchronizing signal.

[0038] The signal composition machine 11 superimposes the signal for broadcast changed into the screen in which announcer etc. was reflected, i.e., the screen sent out in a news program, with the signal converter 10, and sends this out as a sending-out screen.

[0039] Drawing 2 is the block diagram showing the configuration of other examples of this invention. In drawing, the news sending-out equipment for hearing-impaired persons by other examples of this invention The result of the pattern recognition of the pattern recognition section 3 and the result of the speech recognition of the speech recognition section 4 are beforehand registered into the data registration section 12. Except having collated the recognition result of the pattern recognition section 3 and the speech recognition section 4, and the contents of the data registration section 12 in the data collating section 14, it has the same composition as one example of this invention shown in drawing 1, and the same sign is given to the same component. Moreover, processing actuation of these same components is the same as that of one example of this invention.

[0040] Here, since the data collating section 14 only collates the text from the pattern recognition section 3 and the speech recognition section 4, and the text of the data registration section 12, processing actuation can be made into a high speed compared with the abovementioned lips pattern and collating of a voice wave.

[0041] Moreover, since the clause preservation section 13 only changes into clause information the text registered into the data registration section 12, processing actuation can be made into a high speed like the data collating section 14.

[0042] Actuation of one example of this invention is explained using this drawing 2. First, when announcer etc. performs a rehearsal before sending out a news program, while photoing the lips pattern of utterance persons, such as announcer, with a camera 1, the voice of utterance persons, such as announcer, is collected with a microphone 2.

[0043] The voice collected with the microphone 2 as if the lips pattern photoed with the camera 1 is sent out to the pattern recognition section 3 is sent out to the speech recognition section 4. The pattern recognition section 3 performs pattern recognition to the lips pattern from a camera

1, and sends out the recognition result to the data registration section 12 and the data collating section 14.

[0044] The speech recognition section 4 performs speech recognition to the voice from a microphone 2, and sends out the recognition result to the data registration section 12 and the data collating section 14.

[0045] The data registration section 12 registers beforehand the recognition result of the pattern recognition section 3 and the speech recognition section 4. At this time, the clause preservation section 13 changes and saves to clause information as a result of [ of the pattern recognition section 3 registered into the data registration section 12, and the speech recognition section 4 ] recognition (i.e., the text which it is as a result of [ that ] recognition).

[0046] If a microphone 2 collects the voice of utterance persons, such as announcer, while a camera 1 photos the lips pattern of utterance persons, such as announcer, at the time of sending out of a news program, the pattern recognition section 3 will perform pattern recognition to the lips pattern from a camera 1, and the speech recognition section 4 will perform speech recognition to the voice from a microphone 2.

[0047] If the data collating section 14 performs collating with the recognition result of the pattern recognition section 3 and the speech recognition section 4, and the contents of the data registration section 12 and its they correspond, it will direct to send out the clause information saved in the clause preservation section 13 to the clause sending—out section 8 to a signal converter 10.

[0048] The clause sending-out section 8 sends out the clause information which answered directions from the data collating section 14, and was saved in the clause preservation section 13 to a signal converter 10. A signal converter 10 changes the clause information from the clause sending-out section 8 into the signal for broadcast, and outputs it to the signal composition machine 11 according to an office synchronizing signal.

[0049] The signal composition machine 11 superimposes the signal for broadcast changed into the screen in which announcer etc. was reflected, i.e., the screen sent out in a news program, with the signal converter 10, and sends this out as a sending—out screen.

[0050] On the other hand, the data collating section 14 will direct to change the recognition result of the pattern recognition section 3 and the speech recognition section 4 into clause information to the clause transducer 9, if the recognition result of the pattern recognition section 3 and the speech recognition section 4 and the contents of the data registration section 12 are inharmonious (i.e., if it is different contents the time of the contents of news being rehearsals (for example, a news bulletin, relay broadcast, etc.)).

[0051] The clause transducer 9 answers directions from the data collating section 14, changes the recognition result of the pattern recognition section 3 and the speech recognition section 4 into clause information, and sends it out to a signal converter 10. A signal converter 10 changes the clause information from the clause transducer 9 into the signal for broadcast, and outputs it to the signal composition machine 11 according to an office synchronizing signal.

[0052] The signal composition machine 11 superimposes the signal for broadcast changed into the screen in which announcer etc. was reflected, i.e., the screen sent out in a news program, with the signal converter 10, and sends this out as a sending—out screen.

[0053] Drawing 3 is the block diagram showing the configuration of another example of this invention. In drawing, the news sending—out equipment for hearing—impaired persons by another example of this invention The clause information changed into the clause registration section 16 by the clause transducer 15 is registered beforehand. Except having collated the head part of clause information and the contents of the clause registration section 16 which were changed by the clause transducer 15 in the data collating section 17, it has the same composition as one example of this invention shown in drawing 1, and the same sign is given to the same component. Moreover, processing actuation of these same components is the same as that of one example of this invention.

[0054] Here, since the clause collating section 17 only collates the head part of the clause information from the clause transducer 15, and the clause information on the clause registration section 16, processing actuation can be made into a high speed compared with the above-

mentioned lips pattern and collating of a voice wave.

clause sending-out section 8 to a signal converter 10.

[0055] Actuation of one example of this invention is explained using this drawing 3. First, when announcer etc. performs a rehearsal before sending out a news program, while photoing the lips pattern of utterance persons, such as announcer, with a camera 1, the voice of utterance persons, such as announcer, is collected with a microphone 2.

[0056] The voice collected with the microphone 2 as if the lips pattern photoed with the camera 1 is sent out to the pattern recognition section 3 is sent out to the speech recognition section 4. The pattern recognition section 3 performs pattern recognition to the lips pattern from a camera 1, and sends out the recognition result to the clause transducer 15.

[0057] The speech recognition section 4 performs speech recognition to the voice from a microphone 2, and sends out the recognition result to the clause transducer 15. The clause transducer 15 changes the recognition result of the pattern recognition section 3 and the speech recognition section 4 into clause information, and sends out the clause information to the clause registration section 16 and the clause collating section 17. The clause registration section 16 registers beforehand the clause information changed by the clause transducer 15.
[0058] If a microphone 2 collects the voice of utterance persons, such as announcer, while a camera 1 photos the lips pattern of utterance persons, such as announcer, at the time of sending out of a news program, the pattern recognition section 3 will perform pattern recognition to the lips pattern from a camera 1, and the speech recognition section 4 will perform speech

recognition to the voice from a microphone 2. [0059] The clause transducer 15 changes the recognition result of the pattern recognition section 3 and the speech recognition section 4 into clause information, and sends out the clause information to the clause collating section 17. If the clause collating section 17 performs collating with the head part of clause information and the contents of the clause registration section 16 which were changed by the clause transducer 15 and its they correspond, it will direct to send out the clause information registered into the clause registration section 16 to the

[0060] The clause sending-out section 8 sends out the clause information which answered directions from the clause collating section 17, and was registered into the clause registration section 16 to a signal converter 10. A signal converter 10 changes the clause information from the clause sending-out section 8 into the signal for broadcast, and outputs it to the signal composition machine 11 according to an office synchronizing signal.

[0061] The signal composition machine 11 superimposes the signal for broadcast changed into the screen in which announcer etc. was reflected, i.e., the screen sent out in a news program, with the signal converter 10, and sends this out as a sending-out screen.

[0062] On the other hand, the clause collating section 17 sends out the clause information changed by the clause transducer 15 to a signal converter 10, if the head part of clause information and the contents of the clause registration section 16 which were changed by the clause transducer 15 are inharmonious (i.e., if the times of the contents of news being rehearsals are different contents (for example, a news bulletin, relay broadcast, etc.)).

[0063] A signal converter 10 changes the clause information from the clause collating section 17 into the signal for broadcast, and outputs it to the signal composition machine 11 according to an office synchronizing signal. The signal composition machine 11 superimposes the signal for broadcast changed into the screen in which announcer etc. was reflected, i.e., the screen sent out in a news program, with the signal converter 10, and sends this out as a sending-out screen. [0064] Thus, an utterance person's voice wave which lips pattern and microphone 2 of the utterance person whom the camera 1 photoed collected is beforehand registered into the data registration section 5. The voice wave which carries out speech recognition in the lips pattern and the speech recognition section 4 which carry out pattern recognition to the contents registered into the data registration section 5 at the time of sending out of a news program in the pattern recognition section 3 is collated in the data collating section 7. By changing one side into the signal for broadcast with a signal converter 10 among the clause information saved in the clause preservation section 6 according to the collating result, and the clause information changed by the clause transducer 9, and superimposing on a news sending-out signal with the

signal composition vessel 11 The detailed contents of news can be transmitted to real time to a hearing-impaired person, without needing the expert of sign language.

[0065] Moreover, the recognition result of the pattern recognition section 3 to an utterance person's lips pattern which the camera 1 photoed, and the recognition result of the speech recognition section 4 to the voice of the utterance person whom the microphone 2 received are beforehand registered into the data registration section 12. The recognition result of the contents registered into the data registration section 12 at the time of sending out of a news program and the pattern recognition section 3 and the recognition result of the speech recognition section 4 are collated in the data collating section 14. Also when one side is changed into the signal for broadcast with a signal converter 10 among the clause information saved in the clause preservation section 13 according to the collating result, and the clause information changed by the clause transducer 9 and it superimposes on a news sending-out signal with the signal composition vessel 11 The detailed contents of news can be transmitted to real time to a hearing-impaired person like the above, without needing the expert of sign language. [0066] Furthermore, the clause information which changed the recognition result of the pattern recognition section 3 to an utterance person's lips pattern and the recognition result of the speech recognition section 4 to an utterance person's voice by the clause transducer 15 is beforehand registered into the clause registration section 16. The contents registered into the clause registration section 16 at the time of sending out of a news program and the head part of the clause information changed by the clause transducer 15 are collated in the clause collating section 17. Also when one side is changed into the signal for broadcast with a signal converter 10 among the clause information registered into the clause registration section 16 according to the collating result, and the clause information changed by the clause transducer 15 and it superimposes on a news sending-out signal with the signal composition vessel 11 The detailed contents of news can be transmitted to real time to a hearing-impaired person like the above, without needing the expert of sign language. [0067]

[Effect of the Invention] As explained above, according to the news sending-out equipment for hearing-impaired persons of this invention The lips pattern and voice which were beforehand registered with an utterance person's lips pattern and voice at the time of news sending out are collated. By changing one side into the signal for broadcast among the text which recognizes and obtained the text which recognizes and obtained an utterance person's lips pattern and voice at the time of news sending out according to the collating result, the lips pattern registered beforehand, and voice, and superimposing on a news sending-out signal It is effective in the ability to transmit the detailed contents of news to real time to a hearing-impaired person, without needing the expert of sign language.

[0068] Moreover, while registering an utterance person's lips pattern, and a voice wave, respectively according to other news sending-out equipments for hearing-impaired persons of this invention The text which recognizes and acquired the lips pattern and a voice wave is saved. The lips pattern of the utterance person who reads out the contents of news at the time of news sending out and a voice wave, the registered lips pattern, and a voice wave are collated. By changing one side into the signal for broadcast among a lips pattern and an audio recognition result, and the saved text according to the collating result, and superimposing on a news sending-out signal It is effective in the ability to transmit the detailed contents of news to real time to a hearing-impaired person, without needing the expert of sign language. [0069] Furthermore, according to another news sending-out equipment for hearing-impaired persons of this invention, recognize an utterance person's lips pattern, and an utterance person's voice, respectively, change into text, and it registers, respectively. The lips pattern of the utterance person who reads out the contents of news at the time of news sending out and an audio recognition result, and the registered text are collated. By changing one side into the signal for broadcast among a lips pattern and an audio recognition result, and the registered text according to the collating result, and superimposing on a news sending-out signal It is effective in the ability to transmit the detailed contents of news to real time to a hearing-impaired person, without needing the expert of sign language.

[0070] According to still more nearly another news sending-out equipment for hearing-impaired persons of this invention, further again Change into clause information the text which has recognized an utterance person's lips pattern, and an utterance person's voice, respectively, and obtained them, and it is registered, respectively. The clause information which changed and obtained the lips pattern of the utterance person who reads out the contents of news, and the audio recognition result at the time of news sending out, and the registered clause information are collated. By changing one side into the signal for broadcast among the clause information which changed and obtained the lips pattern and the audio recognition result according to the collating result, and the registered clause information, and superimposing on a news sending-out signal It is effective in the ability to transmit the detailed contents of news to real time to a hearing-impaired person, without needing the expert of sign language.

[Translation done.]

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- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

### DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

# [Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the block diagram showing the configuration of one example of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the block diagram showing the configuration of other examples of this invention.

[Drawing 3] It is the block diagram showing the configuration of another example of this invention.

[Description of Notations]

- 1 Camera
- 2 Microphone
- 3 Pattern Recognition Section
- 4 Speech Recognition Section
- 5 12 Data registration section
- 6 13 Clause preservation section
- 7 14 Data collating section
- 8 Clause Sending-Out Section
- 9 15 Clause transducer
- 10 Signal Converter
- 11 Signal Composition Machine
- 16 Clause Registration Section
- 17 Clause Collating Section

[Translation done.]

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